

Rhode (R. E.)

· A · SYNOPSIS ·

· · OF · ·

NEW REMEDIES

RARE CHEMICALS AND PREPARATIONS,

· · AND THE · ·

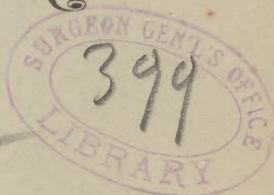
Latest Approved Antiseptic Materials

PRESENTED BY

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CHICAGO.



TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The preparations in this list are submitted for consideration with the hope that they will be found useful in practice.

They are of guaranteed standard *strength* and *purity*, and prepared in accordance with officinal or other authoritative formulæ.

A short trial will convince the intelligent and discriminating physician of the superiority of these preparations over the vast majority of similar compounds daily launched upon the market, by parties absolutely unqualified to meet the requirements of advanced pharmacy and medicine.

The administration of remedies in the fluid form has always met with more prompt and satisfactory results than when prescribed in the form of solids, and attention is especially invited to the Elixirs and Syrups. These preparations are always fresh, and may be relied upon as being more effective than the proprietary articles, for many of which satisfactory substitutes will be found in the list.

The attention of Surgeons and Gynæcologists is directed to the very complete list of Antiseptic Materials and to the many new remedies in this specialty.

Trusting that my endeavors will be appreciated by the medical profession in the future, as in the past, I remain,

Respectfully,

R. E. RHODE, Ph. G.

Chicago, May 1, 1890.

N. B.—THE NATIONAL FORMULARY, to which frequent reference will be made in the succeeding columns, is a book of standard and authoritative formulæ; devised and designed by a special committee appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association. The object in view was to provide reliable methods of manufacture for many of the preparations to be found on the market—and which vary in character with the manufacturer—thereby insuring uniformity in taste, odor, and properties. The appointment of the committee and the source of appointment stamp official seal upon the work. It is a book found in the hands of all advanced pharmacists and is implicitly followed by them.—R.

NOTICE:

This new edition of the Synopsis comprises all the recent valuable additions to the *Materia-Medica*, the articles are arranged in alphabetical order under the different sub-headings, to facilitate speedy reference.

THE AUTHOR.

RECENT ADDITIONS

TO THE

MATERIA MEDICA.

The following list embraces chemicals and other preparations which have come recently in use. In order to extend the favorable reception they have received from the medical profession, a fresh supply is constantly kept on hand, and others added in accord with the progress of medicine.

ANTISEPTICS.

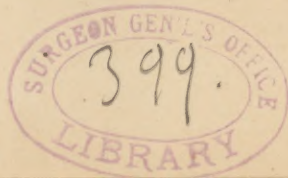
Aluminium Acetico-Tartrate.—This compound was introduced to medical notice by Athenstaedt as a substitute for the ordinary acetate of aluminium. The latter is soluble only when freshly prepared, speedily becoming less and less soluble; the former is permanently and very freely soluble in water. It is an efficient and harmless astringent and antiseptic. One part of this dissolved in 10 parts of water will approximate the strength of the ordinary "liquor aluminii acetatis."

Anthrarobin.—This is an anthroquinone derivative and is an innocuous succedaneum for chrysarobin and the so-called "chrysophanic acid." It is a yellowish brown powder, insoluble in water; soluble in alkalized and borated water and in 10 parts of glycerine or alcohol. This new preparation may be employed wherever the two substances mentioned are indicated; it possesses the advantage of being less irritant and imparts but a pale brownish hue to the skin which may be easily removed by the ordinary detergives and water.

Aseptol, Sozolic Acid, is a 33 1/3 per cent. solution of orthophenol-sulphonic acid, of a slight phenol odor, and is used in place of carbolic and salicylic acids as an antiseptic and antiferment. It is miscible with water, alcohol, and glycerine in all proportions, and is devoid of the irritating and toxic effects of phenol; its antiseptic properties are said to be evident in a one per mille solution.

Bismuth Subiodide.—This salt occurs as a bright red powder of microcrystalline structure, not soluble in any reagent without decomposition. It was recommended first by Lister, later by Reynold, for its antiseptic virtues as an application to indolent sores, purulent wounds, etc. Suspended in water (1 per cent.) it forms a valuable injection for gonorrhœa; mixed with sugar and administered in doses of 3 to 5 grains, it has proven of incalculable benefit in typhoid fever and gastric ulcer.

Camphoric Acid.—An oxidation product of camphor occurring in colorless, acicular crystals, almost insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether; recommended as an antiseptic, astringent, and disinfectant of typhoid



stools. Reichert suggests its superiority, used in 1 or 2 per cent. solution, as a gargle or a spray, over chlorate of potash, boracic or salicylic acids, in angina and bronchitis. Has proven beneficial in 3 to 6 per cent. solution, as a spray in laryngeal tuberculosis, internally to prevent the night-sweats of phthisis, in doses of 15 to 30 grains given 3 times daily.

Creolin.—This is a derivative of coal tar, devoid of carbolic acid, employed as a deodorizer, antiseptic, and disinfectant. It is a brownish, viscid liquid, insoluble in water, but forming with it a milk-white emulsion. Professor Froehner and Dr. Esmarck think it much superior to the other known antiseptics; the latter has found that it neutralizes all mephitic odors in a one per 1000 solution, that it is a hemostatic, given internally prevents fermentation in the intestinal tract, and appears to possess no toxic characters. It is used in the form of a spray or gargle in diphtheria and whooping cough. Munk employs it as an ointment (5–10 per cent.) for itch. Drs. Sirena and Alessi have also appeared as its champions; they suggest its use in cholera and tuberculosis. The following combinations have been employed by some of the French confrères:

Creolinated water, 5–20 in 1000;

“ ointment, 1–3 in 100 of lard;

“ powder, 2–4 in 100 of boric acid.

for dry dressing; and compound creolin pills:

R̄

Creolin, gr. ii–v.

Cerae albae, gr. xv.

Opii pulver., gr. iii.

Mucilaginis, q. s.

M. et div in pil, No. xxx.

In pulmonary tuberculosis the thirty pills may be administered in 24 hours.

Eucalyptol.—A colorless, very mobile fluid, of an agreeable, peculiar aromatic, and refreshing odor and pungent, spicy flavor. Very sparingly soluble in water (1 in 13,800). Easily soluble in alcohol. Valuable as an antiseptic, and said to be three times as powerful as carbolic acid in destroying bacteria. It is used like turpentine for inhalation, etc., and is much esteemed as an antipyretic in intermittent fever.

Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate.—This ammonia derivative occurs in colorless crystals of a saline taste, and is readily soluble in water, also in alcohol and glycerine. It is a very powerful reducing agent, and for this reason was utilized by chemists and photographers long before it was suggested for remedial purposes. It was recommended by Binz as a substitute for pyrogallie acid, chrysarobin, chrysophanic acid, and anthrarobin, over all of which it possesses the advantage of not soiling the patient's clothing. It has been used especially in the treatment of psoriasis. As it is very liable to be absorbed through the cutaneous structure and cause symptoms of toxicity, it is preferable not to apply the remedy to but limited spaces at a time.

Ichthyol.—Ammonium sulphichthyolate and sodium sulphichthyolate are both known, according to Dr. Unna, under the name ichthyol. The action is precisely alike, the latter, owing to its density, being dispensed when pills are prescribed, the former in ointments. They are dark brown of a fetid odor, soluble in alcohol and ether. Employed internally in doses of 5 to 20 drops against lupus, angina, asthma, diabetes, etc.; externally in unguental form in the proportion of 1 to 3 parts of vaseline or 1 to 5 parts lanoline in a host of maladies, including eczema, bruises, burns, rheumatism, migraine, chilblains, etc.; also used in form of impregnated cotton, gauze, or soap.

Iodoform Bituminate.—This is a preparation of iodoform recently introduced by Dr. Ehrmann of the Vienna clinic. It occurs in brownish micaceous scales, which can be readily powdered, or as a brown powder, and is destitute of any iodoformic odor, retaining but a slight odor of tar. It has been employed chiefly and with gratifying results in the treatment of indolent ulcers; it may be used in all cases where iodoform is indicated.

Iodol (Tetridopyrrol)— $C_4 I_4 N H$. Powder of pale yellow to pale brown color; containing 90 per cent. of free iodine, devoid of odor. Very sparingly soluble in water (1 in 15,000). Soluble in alcohol (also in fatty oil). It is used like iodoform, in the form of ointment, gauze, powder, or with collodion. The effect is milder than that of iodoform. Should be kept in a dark place. Preferable to iodoform on account of being devoid of smell, and in not producing symptoms of intoxication. It has been employed internally in place of iodide of potassium, and has also been found useful in ocular practice, in the treatment of blepharites, conjunctivitis, etc.

Mercury Carbolate.—This occurs as colorless crystals, very slightly soluble in water and alcohol. It was introduced as a remedy against syphilitic affections, being claimed to be safer than the other mercurials. The dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; best mixed with powder licorice and made into pills.

Mercury Salicylate.—First introduced to the medical profession in 1881, it has of late years found a gradually increasing field of application and usefulness. It rarely, if ever, produces intestinal irritation, nor does it cause stomatitis, unless taken in very large doses. Naturally it has found its greatest field of usefulness in syphilitic cases; internally, as an injection, and as a collyrium. For topical application it is mixed with vaseline 10 to 30 grs. to one ounce of vaseline. Internally it is given in pill form in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain three or four times a day. It has found a wide application in diseases of the eye. Taken internally in iritis, scleritis choroiditis, and retinitis, and applied locally in simple and purulent conjunctivitis, the most favorable results have been obtained. A solution of 15 grains to 1 ounce of water is used in the latter cases.

Naphthalin $C_{10}H_8$.—Colorless, scaly, resplendent crystals of peculiar odor like tar, and pungent to the taste. Insoluble in water. Sparingly soluble in cold, readily in hot alcohol; also in fatty oil, if warmed. It is applied externally as an antiseptic, like iodoform, and possesses the power of destroying fungi. Internally for diarrhoea, also in typhoid fever and gastro-intestinal catarrh in doses of 2–5 grains as a powder. As a corrective of taste it is very advisable to add a little oil of bergamot when dispensed.

Naphthol (*B* Naphthol) (Isonaphthol).— $C_{10}H_8O$. Resplendent crystalline scales of aromatic odor. Very sparingly soluble in cold water; more easily in hot water. Readily soluble in alcohol; also in fatty oil. Is applied externally, similarly to tar, in skin diseases, either in the form of ointment of 3 to 5 per cent. strength or in alcohol solution of the strength of 2 to 5 per cent. Care should be observed not to confound it with Naphthalin.

Salufer is the fancy name of a patented solution of sodium fluosilicate; strength unknown.

Sodium Silicofluoride or Fluosilicate.—The fluorides and fluosilicates are regarded as efficacious antiseptics by Thomson and of these he recommends particularly the sodium salt of fluosilicic acid. It is odorless, soluble in 150 parts of water. The saturated solution is not irritating to wounds yet exercises greater antiseptic virtues than a one per mille mercuric chloride solution. Dr. Hayward considers it admirably adapted to the practice

of midwifery, and recommends the addition of a few 50 grain powders to the obstetric armamentarium—50 grains being soluble in a pint of water.

Sozoiolodol is a substitute for iodoform and iodol, and contains 42 per cent. iodine. It is a white, crystalline powder, is absolutely without odor and of a mildly sour taste. It is soluble in about 14 parts of water and glycerine, decomposed on the application of heat. It is not readily soluble in alcohol. So far sozoiolodol has been employed in skin diseases only. It is preferable to iodoform and iodol on account of its odorlessness and more ready solubility. It is applied in powder form or in a paste.

Terebene.— $C_{10}H_{16}$ —Mobile fluid, odor similar to that of turpentine. Sparingly soluble in water; readily soluble in alcohol. Applied externally as an antiseptic for diverse wounds, with 20 parts of water, and for antiseptic inhalations in phthisis, bronchial catarrh, bronchorrhoea, and bronchitis. It may be utilized internally whenever turpentine is indicated, being much more agreeable than the latter. Dose 4 to 6 drops, gradually increased, 3 times daily.

Thiol.—This antiseptic occurs in the dry and liquid forms, and is produced by the sulphuration of certain non-saturated hydrocarbons. The dry (*Thiolum siccum*) occurs in dark-brown lamellæ or powder of a slight bituminous odor and a bitterish astringent taste. It is soluble in water and chloroform, sparingly in alcohol; insoluble in ether and benzine. The liquid form (*Thiolum liquidum*) occurs as a dark, reddish-brown, syrupy fluid, miscible in all proportions with water. According to Buzzi, it can, with advantage, replace ichthyol in the treatment of skin diseases. The dry form may be employed as a dusting powder in erythema, eczema, erysipelas, intertrigo, dermatitis, impetigo, pemphigus, etc. In these instances, a 10 to 20% powder with talc, starch, zinc oxide, etc., will be found advantageous. The powdered form is especially adapted for internal use.

Thioresorcin.—This is a substitute for iodoform and possesses the advantage over it, iodol, and sozoiolodol in being comparatively inexpensive. The favorable results first achieved by it have since been accentuated. It is a grayish powder, insoluble in the ordinary solvents but dissolving freely in the alkalis and their carbonates and sulphides. It is perfectly inodorous and devoid of toxic characters. It is a powerful and non-irritant antiseptic and bids fair to supplant the malodorous iodoform. It may be used as a powder, plain or diluted with lycopodium or talcum, or as an ointment with lanolin or vaselin.

ANTIPYRETICS.

Acetanilid (*Antifebrin*).— C_8H_9ON . Pure white crystalline powder, without odor, slightly stinging the tongue. Sparingly soluble in cold water; more readily in hot water; readily soluble in alcohol. It is given in doses of 2 to 10 grains, not more than three times a day. It has proved efficacious in typhoid fever, pneumonia, and is already much esteemed as a valuable antipyretic. One of its chief advantages is its cheapness the dose being comparatively small.

Antipyrine (dimethyloxychinazine — phenyldimethylpyrazol).— $C_{11}H_{12}ON_2$. Colorless crystals of a slight aromatic odor, and of a mild and not unpleasant taste. Very easily soluble in water and in alcohol. The dose varies from 10 to 30 grains, several times a day; for children 3, 6 to 12 grains. It has proved most valuable in the short time elapsed since it was first introduced, reducing temperature in various kinds of febrile conditions. It acts particularly promptly in acute rheumatic gout, relieving pain and swelling even when other remedies have failed. Given also as an injection subcutaneously. It often causes a bright pink rash, extending over the whole body, which is,

however, it is said, of no further importance. It is now exhibited in pneumonia, erysipelas, migraine, menorrhagia, typhoid and puerperal fevers, intermittent and remittent fevers, chorea, phthisis, rheumatism, gout, scarlet fever, bronchitis, etc. As a hemostatic it has been found to be superior to Monsel's solution and ergot. Administered as an antipyretic, its action is more determined in the hyperpyretic, than in the pyretic or subpyretic zones.

Antithermine (phenylhydrazinlevulinic acid).—This compound, which is chemically allied to antipyrine, has been advanced for antipyretic purposes by Nicot (Nouv Rem). It is a yellow substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. But little is as yet known of its therapeutical, physiological, or posological characters.

Exalgine occurs in long, clear, colorless, acicular crystals, which are difficultly soluble in water, quite easily in dilute and concentrated alcohol. It was employed by Bardet and Dujardin-Beaumetz, who lauded its antineuralgic effects in doses of 6 to 15 grains, exhibited several times daily. Its action was devoid of disagreeable secondary effects, such as rash, cyanosis, gastrointestinal irritation, etc.

It also possesses antipyretic characters, like antipyrine. The dose required to produce a certain desired effect is only about one-half antipyrine needed.

It is eliminated by the urine, modifying the urinary excretion and diminishing, in diabetic patients, the quantity of sugar in the urine and the amount of the latter eliminated.

Hydracetine.—This has been recommended by Guttman as an antipyretic and antineuralgic, externally in psoriasis. It was administered in doses of from 1 to 3 grains per diem, producing a reduction of 1.5 to 2° c. in temperature in about one-half hour, accompanied by a copious perspiration. It is a powerful remedy, and physicians are advised to use it with great caution, owing to its toxic characteristics.

Hydrochinone.— $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ occurs in the form of colorless prisms which are soluble in 17 parts of water; more readily in alcohol and ether. Hydrochinone deserves the highest place among the group of dihydroxylbenzoles as an antiseptic and antifermentative. In many instances it is preferred to resorcin, as it reduces temperature in much smaller doses, it also retains the mind and senses in a clear frame. As a remedy for external application, it is equally as powerful a germicide as carbolic acid, yet is not irritating, and may be applied to diseased surfaces of the *most* sensitive nature. It has proved especially valuable in ophthalmic diseases, and has been successfully used in solution for saturating bandages. By virtue of its non-irritant properties it is recommended for subcutaneous medication. The solution for this purpose must be freshly prepared.

Phenacetine (paracetphenetidin).—This is a white crystalline powder, devoid of odor, and having a slightly burning after-taste; it is practically insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. It was first employed by Kobler, who determined its value in pyrexia; later was used by Hinsberg and Kast, who confirmed the favorable reports. It appears to be devoid of harmful or pernicious secondary effects. It is also an important anti-neuralgic, not causing any lassitude or other disagreeable symptoms; its analgesic properties are quite marked; 15 to 30 grains may be administered per diem.

Salol (phenyl-ether of salicylic acid) $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$, is destined to supersede salicylic acid in rheumatic affections. According to Nencky it is resolvable into *Phenol* and *Salicylic Acid* by action of the pancreatic juice, both these substances, without undergoing further change, being found in the urine.

Although containing nearly 40 per cent. of phenol, and imparting a high color to the urine, no intoxication results from its use, when administered daily; it is also said to be free from producing the disturbances caused by the sodium salt of salicylic acid. *Salol* is a white powder, nearly tasteless, insoluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol. It is given in doses of 1 to 2 grams (15 to 30 grs), best administered in powder, or suspended in syrup of orange.

It is employed in rheumatism, diarrhoea and intestinal irritation, typhoid fever, cystitis, diabetes, diseases of the mouth and throat, conjunctivitis, blenorrrhagia, ozæna, etc.; it is an invaluable antipyretic and antiseptic, and is devoid of the irritant properties of carbolic and salicylic acids.

Thalline, used as a tartrate and sulphate, $C_{10}H_{13}ON$. Crystalline powder of not quite pure white color. Taste acid and bitter; smell similar to that of coumarin. Readily soluble in water, and sparingly soluble in alcohol. Dose 3 to 8 grains per day. It is best given in a solution. It is a reliable and powerful febrifuge and can be administered in febrile diseases of all descriptions. It is also used with good effect for injections (10 grs. to 1 ounce) in gonorrhoea.

HYPNOTICS.

Amylene Hydrate (dimethylethylcarbinol). — $C_6H_{12}O-(CH_3)_2C(C_2H_5)OH$. It is a colorless liquid, soluble in eight parts of water, and in any proportion of alcohol. It possesses a peculiar ethereal odor, and a peppermint-like after-taste. Dr. J. Von Mering, of Strasburg, compares it with chloral hydrate, and emphatically decides in favor of Amylenhydrate, for the reason that neither in taste nor in physiological effect does it possess the objections that accompany the use of the former. It is given in a dose of 30 to 50 grains at bed-time, or as an enema in one-dram dose dissolved in water and mucilage of gum arabic. In sleeplessness from pain it may be advantageously combined with muriate of morphia.

Chloralamide.—This new and valuable hypnotic appears in colorless crystals, soluble in 9 parts of water, and possessing a bitterish taste. It is decomposed by an alkali or alkaline solution with the consequent modification of the peculiar properties which render it of such value. The dose is from 20 to 40 grains, producing within one-half hour a slumber continuing for from 7 to 9 hours. In accordance with experiments made by medical authorities, it may be given in all cases of sleeplessness dependent upon nervous excitement, in neurasthenia, phthisis, heart disease, spine disease, etc.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate.—Utilized in delirium, mania, and insomnia. The subcutaneous dose is about $\frac{1}{200}$ grain, cautiously increased if necessary to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain. These quantities may be increased by one quarter if given internally.

Hypnone (acetophenone) C_8H_8O . Colorless fluid of an aromatic odor, the taste reminding of creosote. Sparingly soluble in water; readily soluble in alcohol. From 1 to 5 grains produce deep sleep; it is more powerful than chloral. It is given best in capsules of gelatin in doses of one grain, mixed with a little oil or glycerine, as the pure fluid would prove very irritating. Regarded by Dujardin Beaumetz to be superior to paraldehyde in the treatment of alcoholism.

Methylal.— $C_3H_8O_2$. Colorless fluid, taste aromatic and pungent. Soluble in water and in alcohol. Administered as an hypnotic in doses of 20 to 25 grains. Is applied externally in oil or in the form of ointment as an anodyne. Should be dispensed with syrup of orange peel in the proportion of Methylal 2 grains to syrup 3 fl. ozs.

Prof. Krafft-Ebing considers Methylal to be the best sedative and hypnotic he has used in delirium tremens. He used it by subcutaneous injections, and produced with it deep, tranquil, natural sleep, with no unpleasant after effects.

Paraldehyde.— $C_6H_{12}O_3$. Colorless fluid of a peculiar odor and disagreeable taste. Soluble in cold water 1 in 10; soluble in alcohol. Dose, 30 to 60 grains for producing sleep. The effect is but moderately pronounced. It is best given in a little brandy or in water with syrup of orange peel.

Pyridine.— C_5H_5N . Colorless fluid of disagreeable, almost disgusting, odor, and of a pungent flavor. Soluble in water and alcohol. Boils at 242° . Is given for asthma in doses of about 60 grains. Pyridine is poured in a plate and inhaled. It is said to act very energetically. According to the experiments of German Sée, the use of Pyridine was marked with success in asthma and dyspnoea in heart diseases.

Sulfonal, Sulphonal (diethylsulphondimethylmethane).— $(CH_3)_2=C=(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$. This chemical was discovered and named by Prof. Baumann, and was first submitted to physiological and pathological examination by Prof. Kast, both of Freiberg University. Chemically it belongs to the group known as the "disulphones," and is a whitish crystalline substance, void of odor and taste, very slightly soluble in water (1 in 600), more so in warm water, alcohol, and ether. Prof. Kast determined it to be true hypnotic, devoid of pernicious secondary effects. Since his investigation of its properties, it has been extensively employed, both here and abroad, and has scored almost a unanimity of favor. It does not effect the metabolism of the tissues, neither does it interfere with the gastric and intestinal functions, consequently is indicated in the insomnia of gastric derangement. In insane asylums it has proven of marked utility in the treatment of insomnia, connected with various forms of dementia, melancholia, etc. Repeated clinical trials have shown it to be of value in alcoholism, anginas, neurasthenia, cephalalgias, epilepsy, paranoia, etc. A valuable attribute of sulphonal is that prolonged use does not weaken its physiological effect, nor does it provoke the desire for a narcotic that makes the use of chloral so dangerous.

By reason of its minor solubility, its action, when exhibited in the dry form, is likely to be delayed or long continued or else cause but a feeling of somnolency, and consequently had best be given in a cup of milk, a bowl of soup, or some beverage, consisting mainly of water. The dose is 15 to 60 grains.

Urethane (carbamidate of ethyl).— $NH_2CO_2C_2H_5$, has been recommended by Von Jacksch as a hypnotic in doses of 15 to 30 grs. in all the different forms of sleeplessness, not excluding those attending the advanced stage of phthisis, fatty degeneration of the heart, and valvular insufficiencies. It produces in all cases a refreshing sleep, closely resembling the natural, without producing the toxic effects of chloral hydrate or morphine.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS.

Bismuth Salicylate.—This salt of bismuth contains about 35 per cent. of salicylic acid and 65 per cent. of bismuth oxide. It is recommended in gastric and intestinal affections in doses of 5 to 15 grains, administered several times daily; in typhoid fever in 10 to 20-grain doses, repeated every hour for about 10 hours, etc. The good results are attributable, in a large measure, to the fact that the combination is readily tolerated by the stomach.

Caffeine Salts.—Considerable difficulty has heretofore been experienced in preparing true salts of caffeine; the so-called "salts," e. g., citrate, hydrobromate, etc., having been but inconstant and varying physical mixtures

of caffeine and the acidulous radical. The salts mentioned below are true chemical combinations containing 50 per cent. or more of the alkaloid, and may be employed by the medical profession as desirable substitutes for the mixtures formerly in vogue.

Caffeine Boro-Citrate.—A white powder, soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform, combining the therapeutic properties of boric acid with those of caffeine, and containing 50 per cent. alkaloid.

Caffeine Cinnamate.—A white powder, soluble in water and dilute alcohol, containing 55 per cent. alkaloid.

Caffeine Sodio-Benzozate (benzoate of caffeine and sodium).—A white powder, soluble in water, and containing 50 per cent. alkaloid; and

Caffeine Sodio-Citrate (citrate of caffeine and sodium).—A white powder, soluble in water, and containing 52 per cent. alkaloid.

Caffeine Sodio-Salicylate (salicylate of caffeine and sodium).—A white powder, soluble in water, containing 50 per cent. of alkaloid, and uniting the virtues of salicylic acid and caffeine. Dose: 10 grs.

Colchicine.—An alkaloid derived from the root and seed of colchicum, generally regarded as the true active principle of these drugs. It is a crystalline substance of a sharp, bitter taste, soluble in alcohol. It possesses the essential medical properties of colchicum, but is not in frequent use, owing to failure to determine safe dosage. It is usually exhibited in $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. granules, gradually increased from one per day.

Di-Iodo-Salicylic Acid.—Is a white powder, consisting of micro-crystalline needles, very little soluble in cold water, a little more so in hot water, and quite readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is recommended by V. Calalb, of Bucharest, given internally in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grammes daily, as an analgetic and antithermic,—at the same time exercising a retarding effect on the heart movement. Also, as an antiseptic it is excellent. Di-Iodo-Salicylic Acid was shown to be of especial value in cases of arthritis hemorrhagica, where salicylic acid and salicylates failed to act.

Diuretin, the utility name for a new preparation of theobromine, *Theobromine Sodium Salicylate*. It is a powerful but harmless diuretic, easily soluble and readily absorbed. Dr. Gram's experiments with this compound, conducted at the clinics of Copenhagen, showed that its action was exercised directly upon the kidneys, unaccompanied by a nervous excitation, producing insomnia and depression. Diuresis was effected in renal and cardiac diseases when even digitalis and strophanthus failed to give satisfaction. The dose is 15 grains, with a maximal daily limit of 90 grains, which may be dissolved in an equal weight of water.

Eserine (Physostigmine) Sulphate.

Eserine (Physostigmine) Salicylate.—These two alkaloidal combinations are utilized mainly in ocular therapeutics, their instillation into the eye in $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution, producing a myosis lasting for two or three days. They are reputed to be much superior to pilocarpine and its salts for this purpose.

Guaiacol.—During later years, creasote has been highly urged for exhibition in phthisis, but this being at times a rather indefinite mixture, Sahli recommended as a succedaneum the chief active principle designated as guaiacol. This is a definite chemical compound, exercising all the good effects accorded to creasote without the pernicious side effects of the latter. The adult dose is about $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ minims, administered in water, accompanied by about 10

per cent. of alcohol, or in a wine. It eases the respiration, alleviating expectoration, and increases the appetite. Guttman states that in the proportion of one part of guaiacol to 2,000 in the blood, the bacillus tuberculosis is destroyed.

Morphine Bimeconate.—It is well known that the medicinal effects of opium and the ordinary salts of morphine (sulphate, muriate, acetate) are quite different. This, it is believed, is due to the acid with which the alkaloid exists, in combination in the crude drug. This acid is known as "meconic acid," and the natural salt, viz.: morphine bimeconate, has been isolated and placed upon the market in the hope of proving a truer substitute for the nauseous opium.

Papain, Papayotin.—This is a vegetable pepsin, a vegetable proteolytic ferment, derived from the fruit of the papaw (*Carica Papaya*). Extensive investigations have established its value as a digestive aid and an excellent remedy for tape worm, diarrhoea, croup, and diphtheria. It is pleasant to the taste. For topical application as a membrane solvent in croup and diphtheria, a 5% solution in slightly alkalinized water is to be used every 20 or 30 minutes when danger is imminent; the beneficent effects are due, not to any escharotic action, but to its peptonizing force. For tape-worm it is used with Dover's powder, 3 to 10 grains with 4 grains of the latter; one sixth to be taken night and morning. Like pepsin it dissolves albuminous substances, but it dissolves fibrin not only in the presence of a small quantity of acid, but even in a neutral or slightly alkaline solution. For indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., the following is recommended:

℞ Papain, grs. xii.
Glycerin, q. s.
M. ft. pil. No. xii.

Sig.—One pill to be taken at meal-time.

Paracotoin.—A neutral principle derived from paracoto, the bark of a South American tree. It is in yellowish crystals or powder, soluble in ether and chloroform. It has been used with success in intestinal catarrh, in doses of 1 to 3 grains, administered every 2 to 3 hours, as an efficient anti-diarrhoic, etc.

Saccharin (orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride).—This remarkable chemical belongs to a group of chemicals derived from coal tar, and denominated as "sulphinides." It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, and alkalinized water, and possesses 250 times the sweetening power of cane sugar. Saccharin, introduced into the animal economy, is absorbed and excreted intact; it passes out mainly with the urine, and, being a powerful antiseptic, prohibits the ammoniacal fermentation of this liquid. It is neither a food nor a drug, but an indifferent and perfectly non-toxicant substance. It may be employed as an admixture to the food of diabetic and obese patients, permitting them to enjoy the boon of sweet comestibles without the use of fermentable hydrocarbons (sugar, starch, etc.; saccharin being unfermentable); it is harmless and effective sweetener for bitter medicines (will disguise the taste of quinine in the proportion of 1 to 2 of quinine); lastly, it may be utilized for its anti-fermentative properties in various gastric, intestinal, and cystic disorders.

Saccharin Tablets, for diabetes (see page 8).

Sodium Dithiosalicylate.—This salt of dithiosalicylic acid possesses the same properties as the simple salicylate with these advantages: Greater potency, 3 grains sufficing to produce the same results as 15 or 20 grains of the simple salicylate; absence of ill effect upon the stomach and circulation; and failure to produce nausea, collapse, or humming of the ears.

It is useful in the treatment of various forms of rheumatism; it is also an

antiseptic of no mean degree (according to Hueppe). For the former, 3 grains are to be administered twice daily in the milder forms, the severer ones requiring 4 to 6 repetitions per diem.

It is a grayish-white powder of an aromatic odor, soluble in water, with the separation of the acid, in resinous drops, from the aqueous solution, in the presence of an acid or acid salt.

Sodium Ethylate.—A whitish powder, decomposed in the presence of water into alcohol and caustic soda, but soluble in absolute alcohol without resolution. It is a new depilatory, possessing the advantage over the older agents of this character in destroying the root. To effect this purpose the hair must be clipped close to the skin, the agent must be in solution in absolute alcohol, and it must be rubbed into the tissue with a glass rod. A crust will form, which may be detached in the course of 2 or 3 weeks, when all the hair will probably have been destroyed. If not, the operation may be repeated. If the skin be hyperæsthetic, it may be treated with a 5 per cent cocaine solution. Birth marks, moles and other disfigurements of the skin may be effaced by the prescribed plan.

TABLETS.

All official pills and powders are kept in stock in the form of compressed tablets, which materially enhances the disintegration and solubility of the drugs. All medicines ordinarily prescribed by physicians in the form of pills, powders or capsules will be dispensed in the form of compressed tablets whenever the doctor so designates on his prescription.

Lime Juice and Pepsin Tablets, containing 2 grains Crystal Pepsin to each tablet.

Saccharin Tablets are used as a substitute for sugar for diabetic patients. One tablet, containing one grain Saccharin, is sufficient to sweeten one cup of coffee.

Tablets of Chlorate of Potash.....	5 grs.
Tablets of Chlorate of Potash and Muriate of	
Ammonia { Chlorate of Potash	3½ grs.
{ Muriate of Ammonia	1½ grs.
Tablets of Chlorate of	
Potash and Borax { Chlorate of Potash	2½ grs.
{ Borax	2½ grs.
Tablets of Bicarbonate of Soda.....	5 grs.
Tablets of Iodide of Potash.....	5 grs.
Tablets of Muriate of Ammonia.....	3 grs.
“ “ “ and Licorice Compound.....	
“ Soda Mint.....	5 grs.
“ Salicylic acid.....	2½ and 5 grs.
“ Salicylate of Soda.....	5 grs.
Pep tonic Tablets (or pills).....	5 grs.

ELIXIRS.

These elegant preparations are carefully prepared according to the formulas approved by the National Formulary. The vehicle is in each case carefully adjusted so as to present preparations of permanent stability in the most palatable form. The materials employed are selected with great care, and conse-

quently it is fully believed that in point of palatability and effectiveness, these preparations are not to be surpassed by any found in the market.

Attention is particularly directed to the Cordial Elixirs, which are especially adapted as vehicles, or adjuncts, to disagreeable mixtures.

CORDIAL ELIXIRS.

AROMATIC ELIXIR (SIMPLE).

An exquisitely flavored compound; a desirable addition to any mixture where a pleasant vehicle is desired. It is colorless, but may be colored red when so directed.

ADJUVANT ELIXIR.

A more decidedly flavored compound, to be used as an *adjuvant* in mixtures containing saline and bitter drugs. It contains the active sweet principles of several aromatic drugs of great value in masking the taste of nauseating remedies. It is of a dark-red color, and compatible with nearly all compounds of mixtures.

ELIXIR TARAXACUM COMPOUND.

A very popular vehicle, the best features of which, however, are incorporated in the foregoing. This is somewhat darker in color.

ELIXIR ANISE (ANISSEED CORDIAL).

A preparation of exquisite flavor, containing oil of Anise, slightly modified by the oils of fennel and bitter almond. It is almost colorless and may be employed as a pleasant vehicle for saline drugs when any of the above would not be indicated.

ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZA (LICORICE).

A most effective vehicle for the exhibition of quinine. Being prepared from the active principle, glycyrrhizin, no acid should be used but the quinine directed to be *suspended* in the mixture.

AROMATIC ELIXIR OF YERBA SANTA (ELIXIR CORRIGENS).

A pleasant vehicle intended for the exhibition of quinine and other bitter remedies, which has been deresined (deprived of resinous matter) but retains the active principles intact and rendered doubly efficient by the addition of suitable aromatics. No acid should be prescribed in connection with it.

MEDICINAL ELIXIRS.

ELIXIR AMMONIUM BROMIDE.

Containing 10 grains Ammonium Bromide in each teaspoonful, rendered much acceptable by an improved formula.

ELIXIR AMMONIUM VALERATE (VALERIANATE)

Containing two grains of the crystallized ammonium valerate (valerianate) in each teaspoonful. This elixir, as ordinarily prepared, possesses a mawkish and very disagreeable taste and odor. In this preparation the salt is so masked that it may be administered almost without detection.

ELIXIR AMMONIUM VALERATE AND QUININE.

Containing, in addition to the above, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of Hydrochlorate of Quinine to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR BISMUTH.

A palatable article, containing 2 grains Citrate of Bismuth in each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR BUCHU.

An excellent diuretic, each teaspoonful representing the virtues of 7 grains of Buchu.

ELIXIR BUCHU COMPOUND.

Possessing the advantage over the above in containing a larger amount of Buchu (about 10 grains) to each teaspoonful, its action being modified and enhanced by the addition of Cubebs, Uva Ursi, and Juniper (2 grains to a teaspoonful).

ELIXIR BUCHU WITH POTASSIUM ACETATE.

Containing 7 grains of Buchu and 5 grains of the Acetate in each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR CALISAYA (BARK).

Each teaspoonful represents the active principles of 5 grains of the very highest grade Yellow Cinchona Bark (Calisaya). It is far superior as a tonic to preparations of the alkaloids. As it is *detannated*, it may be associated with iron compounds without discoloration.

ELIXIR CALISAYA AND IRON.

Each teaspoonful represents 5 grains Calisaya Bark and 2 grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Iron.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, IRON, AND STRYCHNINE.

Five grains Calisaya Bark, 2 grains Ammonio Citrate of Iron, and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnine Sulphate to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, IRON, AND BEEF.

Each teaspoonful contains 5 grains Calisaya Bark, 2 grains Am.-Cit. Iron, and the essence of 2 drams of Beef.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, IRON, AND BISMUTH.

Each teaspoonful contains 5 grains Calisaya Bark, 2 grains Iron Phosphate, and 1 grain Bismuth Am. Citrate.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, IRON, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINE.

Each teaspoonful contains 5 grains Calisaya Bark, 2 grains Iron Phosphate, 1 grain Bismuth Am. Cit., and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Strychnine Sulphate.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, IRON, AND PEPSIN.

Each teaspoonful contains 5 grains Calisaya Bark, 2 grains Ammonio-Citrate of Iron, and 1 grain of Pepsin.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, PEPSIN, AND STRYCHNINE.

Each teaspoonful represents 5 grains Calisaya Bark, 1 grain of Pepsin, and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Strychnine Sulphate.

ELIXIR CALISAYA WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each teaspoonful represents 5 grains Calisaya Bark, and 1 grain each of the Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium.

ELIXIR COCA WITH BEEF.

One teaspoonful contains 15 grains of Erythroxylon Coca and the nutritive properties of 2 drams of choice beef.

This is a true nutritive tonic, combining the well known medicinal virtues of Coca with extract of Beef, without the large proportion of alcohol usually introduced in wines of Coca and similar preparations to the above. This elixir is intended to be dispensed on physicians' prescriptions only and its superior potency can be relied upon.

Dose : 1 teaspoonful 4 to 5 times a day.

ELIXIR COCA.

Each teaspoonful represents 7½ grains of the choice leaves.

ELIXIR COCA WITH GUARANA.

Each teaspoonful represents the virtues of 7½ grains each of Coca and Guarana.

These Coca preparations are useful substitutions for opium in the opium habit.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA.

Containing 15 grains of Cascara Sagrada to each teaspoonful, flavored and modified by suitable aromatics.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA COMP. (LAXATIVE ELIXIR.)

Each fluid dram contains 15 grains of the genuine Cascara Sagrada Bark, with Senna, Juglans, and Aromatics. A safe and efficient cathartic, the bitterness of the Cascara being almost masked by the addition of aromatics and correctives—which also prevent any tendency to gripe.

ELIXIR CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Containing 5 grains of this valuable hypnotic in each teaspoonful.

See also *Elixir Potass. Brom. and Chloral Comp.*

ELIXIR CAFFEINE.

Containing one grain of Caffeine to each teaspoonful, flavored with aromatics and syrup of coffee.

ELIXIR CATHARTIC COMPOUND.

A pleasant and efficient preparation, which may be used in lieu of the pills. It contains Senna, Podophyllum, Leptandra, Jalap, Rochelle Salt, Sodium Bicarbonate, correctives, and aromatics. It is to be well shaken before use. Average adult dose, 2 teaspoonfuls.

ELIXIR CALCIUM BROMIDE.

Containing 5 grains of the salt to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.

Containing 2 grains of Calcium Hypophosphite to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR CELERY COMPOUND.

Each teaspoonful represents 5 grains each of Celery, Cocoa, Viburnum, and Kola Nut. A satisfactory substitute for the patent article.

ELIXIR DAMIANA.

Each teaspoonful contains the virtues of 10 grains Damiana deprived of the resin (deresined).

ELIXIR GENTIAN.

Each teaspoonful representing 2 grains Gentian combined with suitable aromatics. It is a pleasant tonic bitter.

ELIXIR GENTIAN WITH PHOSPHATE OF IRON (FERRATED OR FERROPHOSPHATED ELIXIR GENTIAN).

Containing, in addition to the above, 1 grain iron phosphate to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR GENTIAN WITH TINCTURE CHLORIDE OF IRON.

This preparation contains in addition to the Gentian, 5 drops of Tincture of Chloride (or Muriate) of Iron.

ELIXIR OF GUARANA. I

Representing the virtues of 10 grains Guarana in each teaspoonful. This drug has attained considerable reputation as a prompt remedy for nervous headache, neuralgia, and nervous debility. Adult dose of elixir for headache, 2 teaspoonfuls, repeated every hour until improvement sets in. ;

See also *Elixir Celery with Guarana*.

ELIXIR IRON HYPOPHOSPHITE.

Containing 1 grain of Iron Hypophosphite to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR IRON LACTATE.


Containing one grain of the salt in each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR IRON PHOSPHATE.

Two grains soluble Phosphate of Iron in each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE (PHOSPHATES).

This is the most popular of all the Elixirs. The form of iron used is the officinal soluble Iron Phosphate, which is superior to the pyrophosphate in yielding a permanent and otherwise satisfactory preparation. Each teaspoonful contains Iron Phosphate 2 grains, Quinine 1 grain, and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Strychnine Sulphate.

 This Elixir is dispensed for Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine unless otherwise specified.

ELIXIR IRON AND QUININE (PHOSPHATE).

One grain Quinine and 2 grains Iron Phosphate in each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR IRON PYROPHOSPHATE.

Containing 2 grains soluble Iron Pyrophosphate in each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR IRON WITH MALT.

Containing 1 grain soluble Iron Phosphate and 15 minims Malt Extract to each teaspoonful.

For other Iron Elixirs, see the Calisaya and the Pepsin combinations.

ELIXIR LITHIUM BROMIDE.

Containing 5 grains Lithium Bromide in each teaspoonful.

It must be recollected that for a given amount of salt, the Lithium Salts contain a greater proportion of the acid radical than the corresponding Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, or Calcium compounds. This is due to the low atomic weight, and consequent high saturating power of Lithium. The dose, therefore, need not be as large as when the salts of the other metals are prescribed.

ELIXIR LITHIUM CITRATE.

Containing 5 grains Lithium Citrate to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR LITHIUM SALICYLATE.

Each teaspoonful represents 2 grains of the salt.

ELIXIR MALT AND IRON.

See *Elixir Iron with Malt*.

ELIXIR LIME JUICE AND PEPSIN. — (*Succus Limonis cum Pepsin.*)

Each teaspoonful contains 10 grains of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in fresh Lime Juice combined with aromatics.

This preparation has received most favorable mention in the treatment of indigestion, flatulency, and eruptions of the skin due to disturbances of the

digestive functions. None but the choicest materials are used in the manufacture of this Elixir.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three times a day, after meals.

ELIXIR PEPSIN.

Each teaspoonful contains 1 grain pure Pepsin, representing about 5 grains of Pepsin of pharmacopœial strength.

ELIXIR PEPSIN AND BISMUTH.

Five grains of Pepsin and 2 grains Bismuth Citrate in each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR PEPSIN, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINE.

Five grains Pepsin, 2 grains Bismuth Citrate, and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Strychnine Sulph. in each teaspoonful.

NOTE.—These combinations of Bismuth rapidly deteriorate and require to be freshly prepared. Commercial specimens are usually inert.

ELIXIR PEPSIN WITH IRON.

Each teaspoonful containing 4 minims Tincture Chloride of Iron and 1 grain of Pepsin.

ELIXIR POTASSIUM ACETATE.

Containing 5 grains Potassium Acetate to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR POTASSIUM ACETATE WITH JUNIPER.

Containing in addition to the above, the virtues of $7\frac{1}{2}$ drops of Fluid Extract of Juniper.

See also *Elixir Buchu with Potassium Acetate*.

ELIXIR POTASSIUM BROMIDE.

Containing 10 grains of the salt to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR POTASSIUM BROMIDE AND CHLORAL COMPOUND.

Each teaspoonful contains 15 grains each Potassium Bromide and Chloral and $\frac{1}{8}$ grain each Extracts Cannabis Ind. and Hyoscyamus. This is a more reliable and uniform preparation than the patent article.

ELIXIR SALICYLIC ACID.

Each teaspoonful contains 5 grains acid. It is much superior to a patent article of a similar name.

ELIXIR SODIUM BROMIDE.

Each teaspoonful contains 10 grains of the salt.

ELIXIR SODIUM SALICYLATE.

Containing 5 grains of Sodium Salicylic to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR STILLINGIA COMPOUND.

Each teaspoonful represents 15 minims of Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia.

ELIXIR VALERIANATE OF STRYCHNINE.

Each teaspoonful containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Strychnine Valerianate. A valuable nervine stimulant and antispasmodic.

ELIXIR VALERIANATE OF STRYCHNINE AND QUININE.

Containing 1 grain of Quinine Valerianate and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Strychnine Sulphate. A happy combination of tonic, nervine, and antispasmodic.

ELIXIR VALERIANATE OF ZINC.

Containing 1 grain of Zinc Valerianate to each teaspoonful.

ELIXIR VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM (*Black Haw*).

Each teaspoonful represents the virtues of $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Black Haw Bark. Of reputed value in threatened abortion.

ELIXIR WAHOO.

Each teaspoonful represents 10 grains of the bark of the root of Wahoo. A cholagogue cathartic.

TINCTURES

of Rare Drugs.

***Strophanthus*.**—Prepared from the seeds deprived of the comose appendages, of the strength recommended by Prof. Frazer of Edinburgh, viz: 5 per cent, or 1 in 20. It is a pale yellowish green, limpid liquid, of peculiar odor and bitter taste. It is a valuable cardiac tonic, producing a rapid subsidence of an excited pulse within a few minutes, is devoid of cumulative secondary effect (differing from digitalis), and does not interfere with the digestive functions. The dose is 2 to 10 drops.

***Syzygium* (*Jambul*).**—The drug consists of the seeds of a myrtaceous tree indigenous to the East Indies. A 20 per cent. tincture and a fluid extract are employed in medicine. Dose of the former, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful, of the latter, 5 to 10 drops. It possesses astringent properties, and has been found useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. Its chief value resides, however, in the inhibitory action upon the diastatic ferments, rendering it of prime importance in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Dr. Fenwick (*Lancet*, 1887) found that its internal administration in the treatment of ulcers of diabetic origin or of wounds in diabetics would granulate and heal with surprising rapidity.

***Warburg's*.**—Prepared according to the original recipe. Also *capsules* and *pills* representing one drachm of the Tincture. The preparation enjoys great reputation as an antiperiodic in the treatment of the severer type of intermittent and remittent fever.

***Simulo*.**—Prepared from the seeds of *Capparis* and introduced by Christy of London. Dr. White (*Lancet*) ascribes to it the properties of a nervine tonic of especial value in treatment of epilepsy and hysteria. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 teaspoonfuls per diem.

TINCTURES, RADEMACHER'S.

***Tinctura Artemisiae radicis* (*Rademacher*).** a 20 per cent. tincture of artemisia root. Efficacious in the treatment of epilepsy and epileptiform convulsions. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 teaspoonfuls 4 times daily.

***Tinctura Bursa Pastoris* (*Rademacher*).**—Prepared from the fresh herb. Beneficial in menorrhagia, epistaxis, expectoration of blood, diarrhoea, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful every 3 to 4 hours.

***Tinctura Coccionello* (*Rademacher*).**—A 10 per cent. tincture of *coccus cacti*. Used as a cardiac tonic, a lithontriptic, an anti-cacheectic, and in atony of the renal apparatus. One to two teaspoonfuls repeated several times daily.

***Tinctura Chelidonii* (*Rademacher*).**—Prepared from the fresh herb. Dose, 15 to 30 drops, given 3 or 4 times daily in water, for bilious fever, in stagnant conditions of the liver, etc.

Tinctura Cupri Acetici (Rademacher).—Contains 10 per cent. of cupric acetate, and is employed as an antisyphilitic and antispasmodic, in doses ranging from 2 to 8 drops.

Tinctura Cynosbati (Rademacher).—This is an astringent of no mean value, and may be administered in teaspoonful doses.

Tinctura Ferri Acetici (Rademacher).—An excellent ferruginous tonic, administered in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful. The *Mistura Ferri (Rademacher)* is frequently employed by German physicians in the treatment of pulmonary inflammation. Dose for this purpose, 1 tablespoonful every hour.

Tinctura Virgaureæ (Rademacher).—Prepared from the fresh herb. Exhibited in 25 to 40-drop doses several times daily, in the treatment of renal derangements, enuresis, etc.

FLUID EXTRACTS

of Rare Drugs.

Cheken, Chekan, Chequen.—This is prepared from the herb of *Eugenia Chequen*, a South American plant, and is the remedy *par excellence* for chronic catarrhs, particularly in weak, illy nourished, or aged patients. It should be given in teaspoonful doses, gradually increased to three or four, between meals and at bed time. It is also useful for gastric and intestinal catarrh and is a tonic of no mean rank.

Embelia.—Prepared from the seeds of *Embelia Ribes*, an East Indian plant. For the destruction of *tænia solium* it has proven effective where the usual remedies were found to be of no avail. Dr. Harris administered it in doses of 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls on an empty stomach, and followed by a dose of castor oil.

Kava Kava.—Derived from the Sandwich Islands. An efficient remedy in gonorrhœa, gleet, rheumatism, and gout.

Kola.—From the nuts of *Sterculia Acuminata*, an African tree. Possesses properties and constituents similar to coca. It is said to exert almost a specific effect in combatting the intoxicating influences of alcoholics.

Manaca.—Derived from Brazil, where it is considered a specific for rheumatism. Employed as well for its antisyphilitic, purgative, diuretic, and emmenagogue properties.

Pichi.—Prepared from the leaves of a South American plant, *Pabiana imbricata*. It is especially useful with treatment of diseases of the urinary apparatus and liver. In cases of vesical catarrh, chronic or acute, following a mechanical cause such as gravel or calculus, or in uric diathesis, it quickly modifies the urinary secretions, calms the irritability, and favors the expulsion of the gravel and calculi that can be passed through the urethra. Owing to its oleoresinous constituents, upon which its virtues depend, it should not be prescribed in combination with water or aqueous liquids. 4 to 6 teaspoonfuls may be administered per diem.

Syzygium.—See the tincture.

SYRUPS.

Prepared in strict accord with official or magistral formulæ of standard authorities. The following are most largely prescribed:

IRON.—Soluble Oxide or Saccharate (Syrupus Ferri Oxydati Saccharati Solubile, Ph Germ.) The most valuable of all iron preparations because:

- (1). It contains the iron in a form nearest approaching that in the blood.
- (2). It does not constipate, and may be administered to persons having idiosyncrasies toward iron preparations, without causing any disturbances.
- (3). It is the most palatable of all iron compounds and may be prescribed in conjunction with other preparations, even astringents.

It contains 33 per cent. of saccharated iron, equivalent to 3 per cent. of oxide of iron or 1 per cent. metallic iron.


Dose.—From one to two teaspoonfuls.

HYPOPHOSPHITES. U. S.—Containing nearly 5 grains of the Hypophosphites of Calcium, Potassium, and Sodium in each teaspoonful.

HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH IRON. U. S.—Containing 5 grains of Hypophosphites Calcium, Iron, Potassium, and Sodium and 1 grain Lactate of Iron to each teaspoonful.

HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND.—Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains Calcium Hypophosphite, 1 grain each Potassium and Sodium Hypophosphites, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain each of Iron and Manganese Hypophosphites, and a small proportion of Strychnine.

This preparation is made after the National Formulary, and is more elegant and at least equally reliable to the patent articles of similar composition.

 Care should be observed not to confuse the above with the titles of the official syrups of hypophosphites.

EMULSIONS.

The following are frequently prescribed and are perfectly reliable and constant preparations, made according to the directions of the National Formulary. The peculiar taste of the medicament agent is, in every case, completely, or almost entirely disguised:

CHLOROFORM.—Each teaspoonful represents $2\frac{1}{2}$ minims of chloroform.

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Calcium, Sodium, and Potassium).

A most perfect and palatable emulsion, prepared without the use of alkalis, therefore capable of being administered for an extended period without producing gastric disturbances; the sweetest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is used in a form which renders it of easy *assimilation* as well as *administration*.

Each tablespoonful contains 8 grains of pure Hypophosphite salts and 50 per cent. of Cod Liver Oil.

COD LIVER OIL (plain). Containing 50 per cent. of oil.

COD LIVER OIL WITH CALCIUM AND SODIUM PHOSPHATES.—1 grain of each of the Phosphates and 50 per cent. of Oil to each teaspoonful.

COD LIVER OIL WITH CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE.—3 grains of the salt to each teaspoonful.

COD LIVER OIL WITH CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—Containing 2 grains of Calcium Phosphate in each teaspoonful.

COD LIVER OIL WITH EXTRACT OF MALT.—Containing 50 per cent. of Oil and 40 per cent. of Malt Extract. It is a perfectly palatable combination, and may be administered *ad libitum* to children as well as to adults.

COD LIVER OIL WITH WILD CHERRY.—Each tablespoonful represents, in addition to the Oil, the efficacy of 15 grains of Wild Cherry.

PEPSIN AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

THE PEPSIN employed by us in the manufacture of the various combinations is the best German scale Pepsin. Recognizing at an early day, the fact that, with so many so-called pepsins afloat upon the market, it is highly improbable that any great number of them possess any intrinsic value, we have subjected the most of them to the physiological test, and have found the above to be the most active medicinally, converting the greatest amount of albumin into peptone, the diffusible form of albuminoid, in a given space of time. The Pepsin referred to is entirely soluble, forming a clear, elegant solution.

OUR SACCHARATED PEPSIN is also very active and is employed when a pulverulent preparation is to be made or dispensed.

AROMATIC PEPSIN is a Saccharated Pepsin associated with Aromatics and with Tartaric Acid and Chloride of Sodium to accelerate the peptic action.

COMPOUND POWDER OF PEPSIN (PULVIS DIGESTIVUS) is made after the same formula as the proprietary article which appears under such a variety of titles.

AROMATIC LIQUID PEPSIN is an active solution of Pepsin, pleasantly acidulated and exquisitely flavored with aromatics. Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.

WINE OF PEPSIN.—An efficacious preparation of vinous character, exhibited in doses of from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND BISMUTH.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND IRON.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINE.
Refer to the Elixirs.

SOLUTION OF PEPSIN, made after the U. S. Pharmacopoeial formula.

PEPTONIZING POWDER (N. F.)

or **Compound Pancreatic Powder**.—Composed of the most active Pancreatin and Bicarbonate of Sodium. 30 grains of this powder are sufficient to peptonize one pint of fresh cow's milk, by proceeding in the following manner :

Add the amount of powder specified above to 4 fluidounces of tepid water, contained in a suitable vessel (a bottle capable of containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 pints of fluid) and afterwards add one pint of fresh cow's milk previously heated to 100° F. Maintain the mixture at this temperature for 30 minutes, then close the flask and place it in a cold place. At no time must the temperature be allowed to materially exceed that given above. Milk thus peptonized must not be used when it has developed a bitter taste, which will be in about 24 hours after manufacture.

OLEATES.

Made chemically by double decomposition; these Oleates will be found more stable and efficient than the so-called Oleates made by solution. The following comprises the list on hand; others will be added when required :

OLEATUM—

Bismuthi.—Of ointment consistence, it may be used undiluted wherever the external use of Bismuth is indicated.

Cupri.—Of the consistence of wax. An ointment made with petrolatum of 10 to 20 per cent. strength; has been used very successfully in ringworm, chancroid, etc.

Hydrargyri.—An ointment of 10 and 20 per cent. strength; is far more stable and efficient than the officinal Oleate, which is simply a solution of the oxide in oleic acid.

Manganesi.—A soft solid, used by inunction as a substitute for pills of potassium permanganate; has been used with much success in the suppression of the menses by cold.

Zinci.—In the form of a light, impalpable, pearly white powder, is used undiluted as a dusting-powder on excoriated surfaces. A most valuable remedy in eczema, hyperidrosis, etc.

Also the following Oleates, solutions in oleic acid :

Atropinae....2 per cent. | **Morphinae**....5 per cent. and the officinal Oleates.

Hydrargyri.—Containing 10 per cent. of the yellow Oxide of Mercury.

Veratrinae.—Containing 2 per cent. Veratrine.

Aconitinae.—Containing 2 per cent. Duquesnel's alkaloid Aconitine.

Quinine.—Containing 25 per cent. of alkaloidal Quinine.

OINTMENT VEHICLES.

LANOLIN.—WOOL FAT.

Dermic medication is on the increase of favor, and for years its votaries have awaited the forthcoming of a substance which would assure the greatest absorbability with the least objection in its chemical and physical properties. Such a substance is presented in a purified Wool Fat of the consistency of an ointment—*Lanolin*.

The researches of Unna, Vigier, Liebreich, Shoemaker, and others into the absorbability of the various animal, mineral, and vegetable fats, showed the necessity of a fat which should have all the advantages of the mineral fats, with an absorbability which they did not possess.

Dietrich (*Deutsche Med.-Woch.* December, 1885) showed that Lanolin was very available as an ointment base, its resorbability unrivaled; and Lassar (*Deutsche Medizinal-Wochenschrift*, Dec. 5, 1885) showed that Lanolate of Mercury was much more finely divided than mercury incorporated with ordinary ointment vehicles.

POLYSOLVE—

Solvine.—Is a concentrated liquid, oily, viscid, and neutral; soluble in alcohol and in a limited quantity of water. The chief value of Polysolve is its property of holding in a clear solution a mixture of water with oils, benzine, turpentine, ethereal oils, etc. It is a ready solvent, by the aid of heat, of organic and inorganic substances metals, alkaloids, etc.; of sulphur 2 per cent., iodoform 3 per cent., camphor 25 per cent., naphthalin, salts of mercury, copper, silver, carbolic acid, etc.; it is superior to vaseline, oleic acid, glycerin, and other ointment bases, as a vehicle for external remedies, holding the remedy more diffusely dissolved and penetrating the pores of the skin more readily.

Chemically it is *sulphuricinoleic acid* in combination with an alkaline base, usually sodium. The following combination has been employed by physicians and surgeons who have interested themselves in this solvent agent and dermic penetrant:

With 5 per cent. Iodol, 2 per cent. Iodoform, 2 per cent. Iodoform Bituminate, 2 per cent. Thioresorcin, 7 per cent. Iodine, 3 per cent. Chrysarobin, 25 per cent. Resorcin, 2 per cent. Sulphur, 10 per cent. Naphthalin, 10 per cent. Beta-Naphthol, 10 per cent. Oleate of Copper, 5 per cent. (weak) and 12 5 per cent. (strong) of Oleate of Zinc, 5 per cent. Muriate of Cocaine, 25 per cent. Camphor, 10 per cent. Sulphate of Quinine, 10 per cent. Quinine Alkaloid, and Polysolve 4 parts with 5.5 of Chloroform and 3 of Distilled Water. Although other strengths may be prepared, the above will be dispensed when there is no specification. Combinations with dermic remedies, other than the above, may also be prescribed and dispensed.

Mollin.—This is a saponaceous substance containing an excess of oil and glycerin; it is yellowish white, of the consistency of lard, free from rancidity, devoid of irritating properties, and is easily removed from the skin by water. In point of resorbability it almost rivals lanolin; it emulsifies the fatty excretions of the skin, thereby opening the cutaneous pores and facilitating inward passage of the medicament. It is employed by Dr. Kirsten and others as a vehicle for the application of Mercury and its compounds, Peru Balsam, Phenol, Thymol, Sulphur, Tar, Iodoform, Salicylic Acid, and other agents used by inunction.

Mollin Sublimati.—Is a 1 per cent. preparation of Bichloride of Mercury, and has been employed by Drs. Hoffman and Zweifel in gynecological practice.

Mollin Potass. Iodid.—Has been found invaluable as a specific against the swollen breasts of the lactating mother; also removes soreness from the nipples.

Mollin Hydrarg.—Easily spread, readily absorbed, does not irritate the skin, does not produce eczema; used in syphilis.

Mollin Sulphur.—Has been found useful in acne and dandruff.

Mollin Picis.—An efficient agent against psoriasis.

LANOLEATES.

(*Lanolin Ointments.*)

The following ointments have been used quite extensively. Ointments of any strength are, however, readily prepared.

LANOLEUM—

		Official Percentage Strength.
<i>Acidi Carbolici</i>	Carbolic Acid	10
<i>Acidi Tannici</i>	Tannic Acid	10
<i>Belladonnæ</i>	Belladonna Ext.....	10
<i>Hydrargyri</i>	Mercury.....	50
	also 10, 20 and 30 per cent.	
<i>Hydrargyri Ammoniatæ</i> ...	Ammoniated Mercury.....	10
<i>Hydrargyri Nitratis</i>	Mercury Nitrate.....	10
<i>Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavæ</i> ...	Oxide mercury, yellow	10
<i>Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri</i> ...	Oxide Mercury, red.....	10
<i>Iodi</i>	Iodine	4
<i>Iodoformi</i>	Iodoform	10
<i>Plumbi Iodidi</i>	Lead Iodide	10
<i>Potassi Iodidi</i>	Potassium Iodide	12
<i>Sulphuris</i>	Sulphur Sublimed	30
<i>Veratrinæ</i>	Veratrine	4
<i>Zinci Oxidi</i>	Zinc Oxide	20

TROCHES. (LOZENGES.)

Of the United States Pharmacopœia.

1. <i>Acidi Tannici</i>	Tannic Acid.....	1 gr.
2. <i>Ammonii Chloridi</i>	Ammon. Muriate.....	2 grs.
3. <i>Cubebæ</i>	Oleoresin Cubeb.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
4. <i>Glycyrrhizæ et Opii</i>	{ Licorice Purif.....	2 grs.
	{ Extr. Opium.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
5. <i>Ipecacuanhæ</i>	Ipecac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
6. <i>Morphinæ et Ipecac</i>	{ Morph. Sulph.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
	{ Ipecac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
7. <i>Potassii Chloratis</i>	Potass. Chlorate.....	5 grs.
8. <i>Sodii Bicarbonatis</i>	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2 grs.
9. <i>Sodii Santoninatis</i>	Sodium Santoninate.....	1 gr.
10. <i>Zingiberis</i>	Tincture Ginger.....	2 m.

The following, which are unofficinal, are also kept in stock. They are prepared after the formulæ of the London Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

1.	<i>Acidi Benzoici</i>	Benzoic Acid	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
2.	<i>Acidi Carbolici</i>	Carbolic Acid	1 gr.
3.	<i>Boracis</i>	Borax	3 grs.
4.	<i>Guaiaci</i>	Guaiac Resin	2 grs.
5.	<i>Hæmatoxyli</i>	Extract Logwood	2 grs.
6.	<i>Kramerie</i>	Extract Rhātany	3 grs.
7.	<i>Potassii Bitartratis</i>	Cream Tartar	3 grs.
8.	<i>Sedativi</i>	Extract Opium	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

Saccharin Tablets.

(*Pastilles.*)

As a substitute for sugar for diabetic patients. One tablet, containing 1 grain of Saccharin, is sufficient to sweeten one cupful of coffee.

SOLUBLE HYPODERMIC TABLETS

of all strengths and formulæ are maintained in stock.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS.

Corrosive Sublimate— $1\frac{3}{4}$ grain each.

These are kept in bottles containing 100 and 50 each. The advantages of these and the preceding are too evident and well known to require recounting.

SUPPOSITORIES.—(RECTAL).

Made of pure Cacao Butter. A fresh supply is constantly kept on hand. Any other combination prepared with dispatch.

	Grains in each.		Grains in each.
1. Acid Boric	5	21. Opium	1
2. Acid Carbolic (Phenol)	1	22. Opium	2
3. Acid Tannic	5	23. { Opium	1
4. Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Acid Tannic	2
5. Belladonna Ext.	1	24. { Opium	2
6. { Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{4}$	{ Acid Tannic	4
{ Lead Acetate (pur.)	2	25. { Opium	1
7. { Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Lead Acetate (pur.)	3
{ Lead Acetate (pur.)	3	26. Oleo-Palmitate Zinc	5
8. { Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{4}$	27. { Zinc Oleo-Palmitate	3
{ Opium Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Iodoform	2
9. { Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$	28. { Iodoform	$\frac{1}{2}$
{ Opium Ext.	1	{ Opium	$\frac{1}{2}$
10. { Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$	29. Iodol	1
{ Opium Ext.	1	30. Iodol	2
{ Hyoscyamus Ext.	3	{ Opium Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$
11. Hyoscyamus Ext.	3	31. { Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{4}$
12. Hyoscyamus Ext.	5	{ Acid Tannic	1
13. Opium Ext.	1	{ Opium Ext.	1
14. { Opium Ext.	1	32. { Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$
{ Hyoscyamus Ext.	2	{ Acid Tannic	2
15. { Opium Ext.	1	33. { Morphine Sulph.	$\frac{1}{4}$
{ Belladonna Ext.	1	{ Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{4}$
{ Hyoscyamus Ext.	2	34. { Morphine Sulph.	$\frac{1}{3}$
16. Iodoform	1	{ Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{4}$
17. Iodoform	2	35. { Morphine Sulph.	$\frac{1}{2}$
18. Lead Acetate (pur.)	3	{ Belladonna Ext.	$\frac{1}{2}$
19. Morphine Sulph.	$\frac{1}{4}$	36. { Morphine Sulph.	$\frac{1}{3}$
20. Morphine Sulph.	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Monsel's Powder	2
		37. Morphine Sulph.	$\frac{1}{3}$
		38. Glycerin	90 per cent.

SUPPOSITORIES.—(VAGINAL.)

May be prepared according to any desired formula.

Bougies.—Urethral (long and short), Prostatic, Rectal, Nasal.—Gelatin or Cacao Butter. Made to order according to any formula.

KUMYSS

OR

MILK WINE.

Although originally prepared by the nomadic tribes of Tartary from mare's milk, experience at the Kumyss cure establishments in Odessa, Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, and London, as well as the more recent studies of physicians in this country, has shown that an equally good Kumyss can be prepared from cow's milk, but that great care and experience are required in its manufacture. The Tartars employed a ferment denominated "kefir," which is to be found only in their native country. For a long time difficulties lying in the way of the production of an artificial Kumyss from the bovine fluid were due to insufficient chemical knowledge of the constituency of the original article as well as to the inability to procure undoubted samples of the ferment. These difficulties, we are happy to state, have been overcome, and we are prepared to furnish a Kumyss made strictly according to Hartier's analysis of original Kumyss, and our long experience in its manufacture leads us to confidently claim for it a decided superiority over all preparations of Kumyss on the market. Many leading physicians attest to the peculiarly excellent properties of this Kumyss and to the exceptionally satisfactory results obtained by its use; they have secured all the beneficial results that are claimed for it by its most enthusiastic admirers, thus distinguishing it above all other preparations of Kumyss hitherto presented to the medical profession.

The constituents of this Kumyss are such as are required to produce blood, bone, and muscle, which stamp it pre-eminently as a food to the human body. It is preferable to unfermented milk, because coagulation has taken place, thereby relieving, mayhap, an already weakened stomach of a portion of its labor; the precipitated casein, the nourishing constituent, is precipitated in a very finely divided condition (differing from many other brands of Kumyss in which the casein occurs in large, dense, almost indigestible clots); the hemi-albuminose and peptone are also nourishing and aid assimilation of the casein; carbonic acid is present in the free state and exerts a sedative action; and the free lactic acid and small percentage of alcohol act as stimulants and still further aid digestion.

Owing to its consequent superior digestibility, it can be taken at any time when a desire for nourishment is felt, as its constant use is never followed by any unpleasant symptoms. It can be borne by the most delicate stomach, and in cases of extreme debility its effect is wonderful, restoring strength to the body and vivacity to the spirits. For infants and invalids it is an invaluable food and restorative.

Therapeutic Application and Indication.—Kumyss is highly recommended by physicians of all schools as a reliable dietetic preparation and a rational remedy for dyspepsia, feeble or imperfect digestion, nausea, vomiting, anæmia, emaciation, chronic diarrhoea, and cholera infantum. In cases of general debility attendant upon chronic wasting diseases, such as consumption, catarrhal affections, and diabetes, also in phthisis, the steady use of Kumyss as a constructive food has met with the happiest results. In convalescence from fevers and similar maladies, Kumyss, by its gentle stimulating quality, is the food *par excellence*.

There are three grades of Kumyss: new, medium, and old. **New** Kumyss is suitable for infants and for catarrhal conditions of the stomach in adults; it is slightly purgative. **Medium** for dyspepsia, feeble or imperfect digestion, and as a dietetic for convalescents after fevers, etc. **Old** Kumyss is drank as a tonic and invigorator. During the summer Kumyss must be kept on ice; in winter it may be kept in a cool cellar, where the temperature is about 50° F.

Price per bottle, 35 cents; per dozen, \$4 00; Champagne tap, 75c.

ANTISEPTIC MATERIALS

BANDAGES, ETC.

ANTISEPTIC GAUZE.

Carbol., 10 per cent. 5 yd. cans, per yard	\$0.11
10 " 60 yd. boxes, " "	.09
Corros. Subl., 1 gr. per yard, 5 yd. cans, per yard	.11
1 gr. " 60 yd. boxes " "	.09
Iodoform, 10 per cent., 5 yd. cans, per yard	.25
10 " 60 yd. boxes " "	.23

We medicate only the White Hygroscopic Gauze. The binding material used is not oily or resinous. The prepared gauze is soft and pliable.

MEDICATED COTTONS.

Carbolic Acid, 10 per cent. Boracic Acid, 10 per cent. Corros. Subl., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 oz.	
1-lb. cans or bundles, per lb.	\$0.90
$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. " " "	1.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. " " "	1.20
1 oz. boxes, per lb.	1.30
Iodoform, 10 per cent.	
1-lb. cans, per lb.	2.20
$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. " " "	2.30
$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. " " "	2.40
1 oz. boxes, " "	2.50
Salicylic Acid, 10 per cent., 1-lb. bundles, or boxes, per lb.	1.00
" " 10 " $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. " " "	1.10
" " 10 " $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. " " "	1.30
" " 10 " 1 oz. " " "	1.40
Medicated Jute in Layers, Carbolic Acid, 10 per cent., per lb.	.40
Plain Jute in Layers, per lb.	.25

CATGUT LIGATURES, CARBOL.

6 yards on spools, assorted	\$0.75
3 " in vial, " "	.25
1 " " (specify sizes wanted)	.10

SILK LIGATURES, CARBOL.

Surgeon's 6 skeins, assorted, on spools	\$0.50
Braided (4 sizes), 3 yards (specify sizes wanted)	.40
McIntosh Cloth, red, per yard	1.60
Protective Oil Silk, green, per yard	1.60
Gutta Percha Tissue, heavy, per yard	.50
Bone Drainage Tubes, Decalc., 2 in., per dozen	2.40
" " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., " "	3.00
" " " 3 in., " "	3.60
Rubber Drainage Tubes, 4 sizes, per foot	\$.05, .06, .07, .08
" " Carbol., 6 assorted, in vial	.25
Elastic Web Bandages, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., per yard	.20
Woodwool, per lb.	.15
Oakum, per lb.	.26
Absorbent Cotton, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rolls, per lb.	.65
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	.70
" " 2 and 1 oz. " " "	.75
" " 1 oz. boxes " " "	.85
Antiseptic Sponges, small, per dozen	2.40
" " large, " "	9.00
Flannel Bandages, 2 in. x 5 yds., per dozen	2.00
" " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 5 yds., " "	3.00
" " 3 in. x 5 yds., " "	3.50
" " 4 in. x 5 yds., " "	4.00
1 Assorted Set of Antiseptic Dressings and Bandages	5.00
Crinoline Bandages, filled with the very best.	
Dental Plaster, 1 in. x 3 yds., per dozen	.70
" " 2 in. x 3 yds., " "	.90
" " 3 in. x 3 yds., " "	1.00
" " 2 in. x 6 yds., " "	1.25
" " 3 in. x 6 yds., " "	1.50

Subject to discounts and changes in the markets. Special figures on large contracts.

CASCARA LAXATIVE.

FORMULA.

Cascara Sagrada (genuine)	60.00
Rhamnus Frangula	120.00
Berberis Aquifolia	20.00
Aromatics and Carminatives to prevent griping.	
Aromatic Elixir, q. s. ad. 1000.00.	

N.B.—One tablespoonful contains 15 grains of Cascara Sagrada.

This preparation, which is intended to be dispensed on Physicians' prescriptions only, has been placed on the market with a view of meeting the demand of the Profession for a reliable laxative that shall embody the peculiar virtues of Cascara Sagrada, without its objectionable taste. To this end it has been combined with suitable aromatics, and double its quantity of Rhamnus Frangula, "Buckthorn," whose virtues, so closely allied to those of Cascara Sagrada, have but recently regained a well merited recognition at the hands of the Medical Profession. The proportion of Cascara Sagrada in this laxative conforms to the dose which, in the experience of many writers, most effectually secures the characteristic action of the drug. It has been found that the well known tonic action of Berberis Aquifolia on the mucous surfaces of the digestive organs appears to accelerate the action of Cascara, and a small quantity of it has been incorporated.

WINE OF COCA

OR

VINUM ERYTHROXYLI.

This is an agreeable and pleasant preparation, devoid of astringent properties, representing the virtues of 60 grains of prime and select Coca leaf in combination with each fluid ounce of an old and high-grade Sherry Wine

It commends itself to medical practitioners for its property of sustaining the vital powers under conditions of exhaustion, fatigue, and privation, as well as for the beneficial effects exerted upon persons of a delicate, nervous organization which is easily unbalanced.

It is especially useful in mental depression, nervous exhaustion, hysteria, and migraine, the nervous form of sick headache; and as a general nerve tonic and stimulant in exhaustive maladies. It is also of great utility in assisting victims of the opium habit to recovery, enabling them to resist and combat the vicious desire for the narcotic, also sustaining their physical systems during this hour of trial.

Several doses of this wine taken before any prolonged vocal exercise will increase the strength and volume of the voice, and is consequently of value to singers, clergymen, and public speakers.

Being free of astringent and irritating properties, it is not liable to effect gastric or intestinal disturbance or constipation.

The dose of this preparation is from one dessertspoonful to one or two tablespoonfuls, repeated as occasion demands. Quite frequently it will be found advantageous to combine it with liquor acidi phosphorici (solution of phosphatic acids).

R. E. RHODE,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
CHICAGO.